

UMBRIAN OBSERVER.

A JOURNAL OF POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

Vol. I.]

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1822.

[No. 38.]

PUBLISHED
ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY
EVENINGS,
BY S. SIMPSON & J. CONRAD,
No. 93, SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

TERMS.
Five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
Communications must come free of Postage to insure
attention.
Advertisements not exceeding one square, conspicu-
ously inserted three times for one dollar, and larger ones
in proportion.
All Letters addressed to the Editors of the UMBRIAN
OBSERVER, must be post paid, to insure attention;
otherwise they will not be taken up from the Post Office.

JESPER HARDING,
Printer,
Opposite the Bank of the Pennsylvania Bank.

Book Printing,
CARDS, BANK CHECKS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, &c.
Executed on the lowest terms, with neatness, accuracy,
and despatch.

Dec. 5

Education for the Deaf & Dumb.
The Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,
being now completely organized, and under the
care of DAVID G. SEIXAS, an experienced teacher
of that description of persons, is ready for the recep-
tion of pupils. Applications made by parents or
guardians to any of the undersigned gentlemen, will
meet with prompt attention.

RICHARD POVAL, No. 115, South Ninth street.
WASHINGTON JACKSON, No. 75, South Eighth
street.
WILLIAM PRICE, No. 36, North Ninth street.
N. C. NANCHEDE, corner of Fifth and Powell
streets.
JOHN SWIFT, No. 31 South Sixth street.

Committee of General Superintendence.
Aug. 3—

LOGAN.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut street,
LOGAN.—A Family History.
"Hear me, for I will speak."—Brutus.
Nov. 14—

JAMES GOWEN
OFFERS BY RETAIL, AT HIS STORE,
N. W. corner of Walnut and Dock streets
SUPERIOR old Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, from
Old Jamaica Rum of superior flavour and quality,
Schimmel's West Anchor Holland Gin, very old.
Schimmel's Holland Gin.
Old Kaskowen and Cork Irish Whiskey.
A few demijohns Raspberry do.
L. P. Madeira Wine, in bottles and on draught.
Old Red Port, finely crusted, in bottles.
Do. do. on draught.
Pico, Teneriffe, Sherry and Lisbon Wine.
Monongahela high proof Rye Whiskey.
Superior yellow and brown Havana Segars, in gr. boxes.
Best green and black Teas.

WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
For family use.
N. B. The above Wines and Liquors are warranted
pure as imported.
ALSO, BY WHOLESALE,
Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin and Spirits, by the
task.
A few gr. casks L. P. Madeira Wine, suitable for pri-
vate use, at a reduced price by the gr. cask.
Superior white Havana Sugar, in half boxes for fami-
lies.
Bristol Porter and Wine Bottles by the hamper.
APPLY AS ABOVE.

BIGELOW'S SEQUEL.
JUST received and for sale by E. LITTELL, No. 88,
Chesnut street. A Treatise on the Materia Medica, in-
tended as a Sequel to the Pharmacopoeia of the United
States: being an account of the origin, qualities, and
Medical use of the articles and compounds which consti-
tute that work, with their modes of prescription and ad-
ministration. By James Bigelow, M. D. &c.
ALSO FOR SALE,
An Essay on the Law of Patents for New Inventions.
By Thomas Green Fessenden, Esq.
For sale as above,
An Introduction to Chemistry, with practical ques-
tions, designed for beginners in the science, from the
latest and most approved authors; to which is added, a
Dictionary of Terms. By John Ruggles Colling, Lec-
turer on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemis-
try and Botany. Nov. 12—

SIMOND'S SWITZERLAND.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut street,
SWITZERLAND:
A Journal of a tour and residence in that coun-
try in the years 1817, 1818 and 1819.
Followed by an Historical Sketch on the Manners and
Customs of Ancient and Modern Helvetia, in which
the events of our own time are fully detailed;
together with the causes to which they
may be referred.
BY L. SIMOND,
Author of "A Tour and Residence in Great Britain, du-
ring the years 1810 and 1811."
IN 2 VOLS.
Nov. 21—

NOTICE.
Brigade Inspector's office, Philadelphia }
County, Nov. 13, 1822. }
ALL persons having business to transact with the
Brigade Inspector of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, P. M.
in relation to that office, are informed that he has re-
moved the said office from No. 263, north Second street,
to the north west corner of Callowhill and Sixth
streets.
Jacob G. Tryon,
Brigade Inspector.
Nov 15 1822

Book Store.

The following valuable books for sale by
W. W. WOODWARD,

From which a large discount is made to those who buy
for donation or for sale:
CHALMER'S complete Works, 3 large 12mo. vols.
Rev. Dr. Scott's Life, just received.
Ven's Sermons, 2 vols.
Calvin's Institutes, 3 vols.
Bradley's Popular Discourses, 1 vol. octavo.
Wardlaw on the book of Ecclesiastes, octavo.
Witherspoon's Moral Philosophy, a new and improved
edition.
Village Sermons, in 4 vols. containing 101 sermons, vol.
3 and 4 sold to complete sets.
Buck's complete Works, in 6 12mo. vols. very valuable.
Theological Dictionary, by the same author, a highly
improved edition.
Rev. Dr. Scott's Family Bible, in various bindings, 3 vols.
quarto.
Do. do. marginal reference Bible, in various bindings.

LYRICS.

BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN,
This day received and for sale by S. POTTER &
Co. Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut
street, first door below Third street, where may be
had
Paxton's Scripture Illustrations,
Percy's Key to the New Testament,
Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life,
Episcopal Manual, by Rev. Wm. Wilmer.
Miller's Letters on Unitarianism,
Bishop Wilson on the Sacrament,
Dr. Jarvis on Regeneration,
Rowson's Biblical Dialogues,
Joy's Family Prayers and Domestic Minister's As-
sistant.
Rev. John Venn's Sermons,
Nicholl's Recollections and Reflections, during
the Reign of George 3d,
Wardlaw's Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes,
Walter Scott's Hallowd Hill, a poem, with all the
New Publications as they appear.
Sept 7—3t

Oxberry's New English Drama, No. 32.
This day is published, and for sale by
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut-Street,
OXBERRY'S NEW ENGLISH DRAMA, No. 32.
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Sept. 11—f

**QUESTIONS ON NATURAL
PHILOSOPHY.**
For the use of schools.—adapted to "Conver-
sations on Natural Philosophy." Price 12 cents
This day received and for sale, by S. POTTER &
Co. Booksellers & Stationers, No. 87 Chesnut-street
first door below third street.
Sept. 11—

Dr. Warren,
ON THE SENSORIAL AND NERVOUS
SYSTEMS IN MEN AND ANIMALS.
This day received and for sale, by S. POTTER &
Co. Booksellers & Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut-
street, where may be had all the New Publications.
Sept. 11—

The Academy
At the corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
FOR the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen, in
the elegant accomplishment of Dancing, and of
the French Language, re-opens next week, for the
season.
DANCING.—Ladies receive instruction from 11
o'clock, until 2, Masters and Misses, in the after-
noon, and Gentlemen, in the evening. The Prac-
tising will be on Fridays, as usual. Parents and
those who may be disposed to confide the tuition of
their children to his care, may be assured that a
strict attention to the forming of manners, the ob-
servance of decorum, the cultivating a polite address
and easy carriage, and making them graceful per-
formers, will be made a principal object.
PRIVATE LESSONS.—The Advertiser informs
those who would prefer private instruction and
learn in the shortest time possible, that they may be
attended to in the day or evening, at hours to suit
their convenience and that by a peculiar method of
instruction, acquired by long experience, he flatters
himself to enable diligent persons to dance at Balls
&c. with propriety in 25 lessons.
THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—The beauty as
well as the utility of which, have rendered it the
language of Europe; and in Schools, it has become
a branch of education, in polite circles, a necessary
accomplishment, and in commerce a useful and lu-
crative acquirement. Gentlemen desirous of becom-
ing acquainted with it, may, by joining the classes
now forming, have a fine opportunity of acquiring a
competent knowledge thereof, before the ensuing
spring. The price of tuition for said language, is
15 dollars per quarter, 3 lessons per week.
For particulars, apply at the above mentioned
place to Ignace Fraiser, Principal of said Academy,
Ancient professor of Dancing, and of the French
Language, Sworn Interpreter, Translator &c.
Mr. F. instructs in families and Academies.
N. B. The Room, when unoccupied, will occasion-
ally be let for private Balls, Parties, &c.
Sept. 21—3t

INGRAHAM ON INSOLVENCY.
JUST received and for sale, by E. LITTELL, No. 88,
Chesnut-street. A Sketch of the Insolvent Laws
of Pennsylvania, containing extracts of the Acts now
in force and the cases and determinations of the
Court of Common Pleas, of the first Judicial District
and of other Courts. By Edward D. Ingraham.
Sept. 14—

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.
NEW EDITION.
JUST received and for sale, by E. LITTELL, No. 88,
Chesnut-street, Commentaries on the Laws of
England, in four books, by Sir William Blackstone,
Knt. Also the 8. cond American edition of Mallock's
Chancery, 2 vols.
Sept. 14—

Life of Scott.
JUST received and for sale, by E. LITTELL, No. 88,
Chesnut street. The Life of the Rev. Thomas Scott,
D. D. Rector of Ashton New-ford, Burks; including a Narrative drawn up by himself,
and copious extracts of his letters. By John Scott,
A. M. Vicar of North Ferry, and Minister of St.
Mary's Hall.
Oct. 5—

INTERESTING BOOK.
Life of the Rev. H. Martyn.
JUST received and for sale by W. W. WOOD-
WARD, S. W. corner Second and Chesnut st's.
A further supply of the Life of the Rev. H. MARTYN
B. M.
Much entertainment has been derived by those
who have perused this distinguished Missionary's
Life. He is justly entitled the Brainerd of the East.
We find among the contents of his Life, the follow-
ing items—page 273 to 283, the commencement of
a translation of the New Testament in Persian, with
many private discussions with the Mahometans—
page 284 to 288, a public controversy with a pro-
fessor of Mahometan Law—296. Canfour of Mirza
Abraham—page 306, Mr. Martyn commences a
translation of the Psalms into Persian—page 332
Mr. Martyn's interpell conduct before the Prime
Minister of Persia. We are just informed that
the Persian Sovereign has been converted to christianity
by this indefatigable and learned Missionary.
Oct. 5—f

GRAHAM HAMILTON,
Just Received and for Sale, by
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut-street.
GRAHAM HAMILTON,
A Novel, by the author. In 2 vols. in
one, 1822.

Family Prayer Book,

OR THE

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Accompanied by a general Commentary, historical,
explanatory, doctrinal and practical, compiled from
the most approved Liturgical works, with alterations
and additions accommodated to the Liturgy of the
Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States,
by THOMAS CURTIS BROWNELL, Bishop of the Pro-
testant Episcopal Church in the state of Connecticut.
The views of our Church, in re-
lation to the Publication of this work, may be col-
lected from the following letters and extracts.
Philadelphia Dec. 29th. 1821
Right Rev. and dear Sir—I have just now received
your letter of the 26th inst. informing me that you
contemplate the preparing and publishing of a Book
of Common Prayer, with a commentary on the dif-
ferent services, accommodated to the alterations of
the English Liturgy by our American Church. The
last circumstance is especially desirable, there being
as yet nothing of the kind. And your connecting
the commentary with the text, will very much
further the purpose of introducing the former into
families, and of promoting a more general infor-
mation of the grounds of our Institutions. Wishing you
success in your undertaking, I remain your affec-
tionate brother,
WM. WHITE.

Right Rev. Thos. C. Brownell. W. M. WHITE.
I do cordially concur in the foregoing sentiments
of the Presiding Bishop.
JOHN HENRY HOBART.

Though we have several commentaries on our
Prayer Book, and explanations of the Liturgy, I am
decidedly of opinion that no one of them is exactly
what is wanted in families, and for common use.
A work of this kind, so judiciously compiled as to
comprise what is most essential and interesting in
the history and exposition of the Book of Common
Prayer, with the addition of a much larger propor-
tion than we usually have of practical remarks, cal-
culated to promote the right use of it, would be a
valuable acquisition to our theological libraries; and
I rejoice to learn that you think of devoting some
part of your time to such a work.
I am, respectfully, your friend and brother,
ALEX. V. GRISWOLD.

Right Rev. Thos. C. Brownell.
Bristol, January 4, 1822.

Richmond, (Vir.) January 19, 1822.
Right Rev. and dear Sir,—I have received your
communication upon the subject of the Liturgy, and
shall be happy in affording you every encouragement
in the accomplishment and circulation of your in-
tended work.

Never was there a system of devotional exercises
constructed with so much piety, or so well calculat-
ed to meet the views of an intelligent worshipper.
It is my fervent prayer, that the same spirit which
animated those who arranged the service of the
Church, may accompany your efforts in the explana-
tion of its beauties, and the recommendation of its
observance.
With sentiments of unfeigned regard, believe me,
Right Rev. and dear Sir, your affectionate friend and
brother,
RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.

Right Rev. Bishop Brownell.
Baltimore, January 3, 1822.

Right Rev. and dear Sir,—I am very much pleased
to learn that you have determined to carry into ef-
fect the design you were pleased to intimate to me,
at the last Convention, with regard to the commen-
tary on the Book of Common Prayer. It will be a
most valuable acquisition to the Episcopal families
in the United States. The "Family Bible" and this
Commentary, will constitute a very complete domes-
tic library.
With sincere regard and affection, I am your
Brother in Christ.
JAS. KEMP.

Right Rev Bishop Brownell
New Brunswick, Jan. 3, 1822.

Right Rev. and dear Sir,—The compilation of a
commentary on the Common Prayer Book of our
Church, which you express a design to undertake,
will doubtless be a very useful and laudable work.
They are in the hands of but few persons; partly
from the circumstance, that they are not adapted to
the Book of Common Prayer of the American Church,
as altered from that of the Church of England; and
partly from the scarcity of copies.
Besides, but few people can conveniently bear
the expense of purchasing a number of works on
the same subject. A careful and judicious compi-
lation from the most esteemed among them, adapted
to the Common Prayer Book of the American Church
would therefore put it in the power of many persons,
especially Clergymen with small salaries, to furnish
themselves with whatever is most useful of such ne-
cessary information. Your design, therefore, meets
with my approbation, and I heartily wish you suc-
cess in the performance of it.
With very great regard and affection, I am, Right
Rev. and dear Sir, your friend and brother,
JOHN CROES.

Right Rev. Dr. Brownell.
Charleston, Jan. 20, 1822.

Right Rev. and dear Sir,—The work which you
are contemplating is certainly a desideratum; and
may be made the vehicle throughout our Church in
these States, of a kind of information, which is too
little found among its members. The old standard
works on the Common Prayer are not to be had by
people in general; and the more recent popular
works, of which I esteem Shepherd's (unhappily
left unfinished) the most, having not been reprinted
in this country, are very little known. Persuaded
that practical christianity can in no way be better
promoted, than by causing the Book of Common
Prayer to be rightly understood and used, I look
upon your design with very great satisfaction, and
trust it will be blessed to a result both honourable
and useful to the Church.
I am, dear Sir, with very great regard, your
friend and brother,
Bishop Brownell.
N. BOWEN.

CONDITIONS.
The work will be printed in a quarto form, on
paper of a superior quality, and with a large and
handsome type. It will be issued in numbers of 104
pages each, and will be comprised in six or seven
numbers.
The work will be delivered as the numbers are
published, at one dollar for each number; or all to-
gether, when the work is completed, at the option
of the subscribers.—Payment to be made at the time
of delivery, either for the separate numbers, or whole
work.
The work will be put to press as soon as a suf-
ficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray
the expenses of publication, and will be completed
with as little delay as possible.
Subscriptions received by
S. Potter & Co.
No. 87, Chesnut-street.
Sept. 13—

Patent Ruling and Binding.

THOMAS DESILVER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER AND BINDER
253, Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the pub-
lic, that he has enlarged his book-binding establishment,
and now carries on the business, in all its various branch-
es, on an extensive scale. Any order for
BLANK BOOKS
Supplied on short notice, and at a reasonable rate, ruled
and bound in any style that may be suggested.—He feels
confident in stating that, in point of execution and ma-
terials, his work will not shrink from a comparison with
that issued from any bindery in the city. The liberal
patronage he has heretofore received, and now enjoys, is
the best evidence of his customers' approbation. Like-
wise, all kinds of

Fancy and Plain Binding

Done with neatness and durability.
Orders from a distance, promptly attended to.
On hand, a general assortment of Imperial, Super-royal,
Medium, Demy, Post and Cap, Writing Paper.
BLANK BOOKS of all sizes and bindings. PRINT-
ING PAPER of different qualities and sizes. CAR-
TRIDGE and WRAPPING do. do. American and
English MARBLE and COLOURED PAPER.—
QUILLS. Fancy and common INK STANDS. Eleg-
antly CUT GLASS INKS and SANDS. Brodman
and Langdon's superior ARTIST'S PENCILS, warrant-
ed genuine. German and English SLATES and PEN-
CILS. LEAD PENCILS, a great variety. Ladies' and
Gentlemen's fancy and common POCKET BOOKS.
American, French and Spanish PLAYING CARDS.—
Elegant American and French embossed and plain VI-
SITING CARDS. BLANK CARDS, all sizes.
A general supply of SCHOOL and MISCELLA-
NEOUS BOOKS. SCHOOL BIBLES and TESTA-
MENTS, correctly stereotyped and well bound, very
cheap, by the large or small quantity.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS in particular, will
find it much to their advantage by applying, as the above
goods will be sold at the most reasonable prices.
Nov. 12—dtf

FRENCH & ITALIAN LANGUAGES,
Taught by
FRANCIS TRAVELLI,
No. 67, North Fifth-street.

MR. TRAVELLI returns his grateful acknow-
ledgements to the ladies and gentlemen of
this city, whom he has heretofore had the honour of
teaching, and informs them, that his evening classes
will commence on the first of October next.
Sept. 28—3t

NEW AMERICAN NOVEL.
This day is received, and for sale by
W. W. WOODWARD,
South West corner of Chesnut and Second streets,
LOGAN,
A family history, in 2 vols.
Nov. 14—f

This Day is Published
AND for Sale by E. LITTELL, No. 88 Chesnut-
Street, DOING GOOD IN IMITATION OF
CHRIST.—A Discourse delivered in the College of
New Jersey, the Sabbath preceding the annual com-
mencement, September 22d, 1822, by
ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. L. L. D.
President of the College.
Price 25 Cents.
Sept. 9—

Night School,
No. 42, North Fourth St. below Arch St.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and those young gentlemen who have received
benefit from his mode of instruction and good order,
and the public generally, that an evening school will
commence on the first Monday in October, for the
instruction, and not for diversion, as too many are in
the practice of keeping. Where will be taught most
of the useful branches of English education—terms
per quarter \$3 including pens, ink, and fuel.
DAY SCHOOL.—Limited to 35 Scholars for young
Ladies and Gentlemen in separate rooms—where are
taught almost all the useful branches of the English
education. As the number is positively limited, Pa-
rents and guardians will find it much to their advan-
tage to send their children to this seminary—every
branch will be practically taught, and in such a man-
ner, that one of the smallest capacity will be able to
understand it. For terms and other particulars,
please to apply as above.
THOMAS T. AZPELL
Sept. 25

Just Received and for Sale, by
S. Potter & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS:
No. 87, Chesnut-St. 1st door below 3d st.

GRAHAM HAMILTON,—by the author of
Glenarvon,—TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY,
through the United States, by D. Hewitt,—Grim-
shaw's History of ENGLAND, & OF THE U-
STATES, with questions adapted to the history of
the United States, and a Key adapted to the ques-
tions, by the same author.—WALSH'S LECTURES,
containing a description of the several branches of
Divinity; accompanied with an account, both of the
principal authors, and of the progress, which has
been made at different periods in Theological Learn-
ing.—BUTLER'S ANALOGY of Natural and Re-
vealed Religion.—SMITH'S HISTORY of Daniel the
Prophet, the son of Josiah, King of Judah.—BI-
BLICAL DIALOGUES, by Susanna Rowson.—REV.
JOHN REIM'S SERMONS 2 vols. 8vo.
Oct. 12—

Schock's Hotel,
SIGN OF COMMODORE DECATUR,
Decatur street, Philadelphia,

A few doors south of Market street, between Sixth and
Seventh streets.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public and the
western merchants, that he has convenient and comfort-
able accommodations for those who may honour him with
their custom.
He flatters himself that, in consequence of his establish-
ment being in the centre of business, particularly as re-
spects the western trade, he will receive a portion of the
public patronage.

George Schock.
Nov. 23—f



Columbian Observer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1822.

The Publication Office of the COLUMBIAN OBSERVER is removed to No. 9, South Fourth street.

Our correspondent who inquires respecting the State Banks, whose charters are on the eve of expiration, has rather anticipated the time of discussing that important question. As far, however, as our opinions are concerned, we can answer him. We are decidedly in opposition to the renewal of any Bank charters, with the exception of those, in which the state has a large interest. The public interest as well as morals loudly demands that the charters of all others, should be suffered to expire. The subject itself, is one of deep moment, and has very extensive ramifications. The evils flowing from the system, are incalculable, seriously afflicting, and an oppressive burden to society. Our courts are crowded with cases arising from bank frauds, counterfeits, promissory accommodation notes in suit, spurious endorsements, and other evils for which no name has yet been found, and for which, neither law, nor morality, nor religion can find a remedy. As to the pecuniary utility of banks, EXPERIENCE has long ago demonstrated that they rather embarrass than facilitate the fiscal operations of merchants and traders. When money is abundant, they are of no use, for we then want nothing to make it more plenty; and when money is scarce, they always increase the scarcity by fear, distrust, and their inability to pay their bills, without calling in loans, which it is not then convenient for the borrower to pay.—Besides this, they breed idleness, pride, dishonesty, and tend to raise up a monied aristocracy, fatal to liberty, and subversive of the rights of the people; for their very existence creates a privileged order, and destroys equal rights; at the same time that they form a tax upon industry, and extort a tribute from the poor, to minister to the sensuality and pride of the rich.

The President's Message and Congress.

We have perused the Message of the President with that attention, respect and impartiality, which the occasion, and the character of that important document, necessarily call for; but we must not be misled as well as to the interest of the republic imperiously demand, that we should state our conviction of its merits such as they appear to us without fear, and in the language of patriotism. As an abstract essay upon politics, it certainly must be considered as a respectable production. But it certainly is not such a document as the Constitution has called for from the President of the United States; nor is it such a one, as the circumstances of the country require, or expectation was entitled to behold. It is not practical in its tendency, nor appropriate in its topics; and wants that special and national character, which belongs to the oracular instrument of legislative action. Much of it is mere verbiage, and wholly extraneous to the affairs of the republic; being of that observing and reflecting cast, which never can be acted on, and which by consequence is misapplied. The great, fundamental, and solid interests of the nation, are entirely overlooked and omitted. We hear nothing of the lofty, solid and independent policy based upon internal improvement, and the culture of native industry. In addition to this, too much of the message relates to foreign countries, and too much, even in respect to them, is merely speculative. He applauds the struggle of the Greeks for liberty, and finally leaves them in despair; he speculates upon the repose of Europe, and reasons upon the probability of a Turkish war, while our own resources call for active development, and the country is languishing under a paralysis, for want of a bankrupt law. In fine, the message is characterised by too much of the affectation of English Politics, which diverts the attention of the people from every subject at home, to speculate upon the political concerns of foreign countries, and induce a belief, that every thing at home, is more the necessity of improvement, and that no evil exists to be corrected by legislative or executive wisdom.

With such a message, the national legislature have no pillar of fire, to direct their steps through the wilderness of government. Congress cannot legislate upon the probability of a Turkish war—they cannot legislate upon the repose of Europe—or the policy of Russia—or the intrigues of Great Britain—or the classical glories of Grecian history!—But there do exist the most important and solemn subjects at home on which they can and ought to legislate—but those subjects have been wisely omitted in the president's message. We presume it is all for the good of the country. True, the pirates do roam the seas, and outrage our flag with impunity. But that, we suppose is too insignificant a topic for the attention of the president. We all know his excellency is conscientiously opposed to roads and canals; therefore we cannot expect he should cherish them. As to American manufactures, why every thing American seems to be out of fashion, and we cannot censure Mr. Monroe for doing as other people do. "He who is out of the fashion, is out of the world."—One important topic is entirely embraced in the message, and that is the treasury! "aye! the treasury."—This is the hinge, the soul, the life of all. A surplus in the treasury! this must be owing to the patriotism of Mr. Crawford—he has paid it out of his private purse, no doubt, in conjunction with Rufus King, to save the country from the horrors of beggary. It was once supposed, that large impositions made a full treasury, but this is now discovered to be an error, and that the secretary is the man who fills the exchequer from his private purse. This is certainly an excellent device to help on a candidate for the presidency. And this brings us to the

point again—why is the message of the president so exclusively confined to speculations on foreign politics? Because, for sooth, the rivalry of the candidates for the presidency, prevented the introduction of useful and practical measures. Because, there existed no harmony in the cabinet; and because discord and jealousy hindered all concert of opinion upon home affairs, and many members of the cabinet laid their plans for an idle session, favourable to intriguing, and the secret plots of aspiring secretaries.

We feel great interest for the credit of Mr. Monroe, but we fear he has suffered himself to be diverted, by his cabinet of candidates, from what he conceived to be proper and applicable to the state of the nation. In our opinion, Mr. Crawford is more to be censured for the deficient character of the message, than any other member of the government. With such a man in the cabinet, it must always be impracticable to consult the substantial interest of the country; and it is easy to infer, what would be the fate of the republic with such a man at its head!

Every American must concur, in deploring a state of distraction in the executive department, which paralyzes all the whole some energies of government, and reduces us to a condition of inertia, incapable of progressing in the career of national improvement and strength. When a congress resolved to be in session four months, are solemnly apprised by the executive, that there is no business of importance to demand their attention, we may naturally conclude, that the representatives of the people will find too much occasion for intrigue as to the successor of Mr. Monroe, and introduce pernicious corruptions into the legislative body. One more remark, and we shall conclude. We find nothing in this message, which portrays that broad line of democratic policy, for which Mr. Jefferson was so conspicuous and celebrated; and from which his successors have so gradually deviated. This, we are well assured, is wholly owing to Mr. Crawford, who at the instigation of Mr. King, Mr. Van Buren, and the other new light politicians of the day, is attempting to break down the unity of the old democratic party, and erect his throne on its ruins. There is certainly one danger that menaces us with sufficient force, to awaken us to vigilance and circumspection as it regards the measures of congress, in relation to the intrigues for the presidency; which is—that we do not become too busy in organizing and electing government, ever to enjoy the blessings of a wise legislation; for if the members of congress meet, to elect a president, or secure his election, and if the executive when elected conforms his actions to the wishes and pleasure of congress, in order to secure his re-election, the whole utility of free government is forever destroyed.

AMERICAN ANECDOTES.

Revolutionary and Miscellaneous.

No. II.

TWO OF A TRADE CAN NEVER AGREE.

When the reverend, and justly celebrated, George Whitefield, first went to Charleston, South Carolina, the reverend Alexander Garden, who was the episcopal minister of that place, not liking Whitefield's principles, took occasion to preach a sermon against him from the following text.—Behold, those that have turned the world upside down, are come hither also." In the afternoon of the same day, Whitefield, in his turn, retorted to his antagonist to a very crowded audience, and with all the wit and satire for which he was so remarkable, from these words of St. Paul, "Alexander the coppersmith hath done me much evil; the Lord reward him according to his works." Soon after, Garden not to be outdone, took occasion to declaim with some heat, against the light and trifling tunes used in Whitefield's church, as being too theatrical and gay for holy worship, and such as had been long appropriated to profane songs and airs.—"Very true, doctor," said Whitefield in his lecture, "but pray, reverend sir, can you assign any very good reason why the devil should always be in possession of the best tunes?"

THE POINT OF HONOUR.

The Earl of Elinburgh having uniformly opposed, in the British parliament, the whole system of measures pursued against the Americans, upon finding that the regiment to which he belonged was ordered to Boston, and thinking it inconsistent with his character, beneath his dignity, and highly dishonourable, to enforce measures with his sword he had utterly condemned in his legislative capacity.—on the 12th of March, 1775, he wrote a letter of resignation to the Secretary of war; in which he deeply deplored his being necessitated to quit the military profession; and said, "I cannot, without reproach from my own conscience, consent to bear arms against my fellow subjects in America, in what, to my discernment, is not a clear cause." It is much to be lamented, that all men holding influential situations in society, do not make it a point of honour to consider the merits of the cause wherein they are to be employed, and when their honours, consciences, and judgments are not satisfied.—Act like the truly noble Elinburgh.

SIR R. WALPOLE'S IDEA OF AMERICAN TAXATION.

During the Spanish war which commenced in 1739, when Sir Robert Walpole was prime minister of Great Britain, a scheme was mentioned to him of taxing the American colonies; he smiled and said, "I will leave that for some of my successors, who may have more courage than I have, and less a friend to commerce than I am." He added, "it has been a maxim with me, during my administration, to encourage the trade of the American colonies in their utmost latitude (nay it has been necessary to pass over some irregularities in their trade with Europe) for by encouraging them to an extensive, growing foreign commerce, if they gain £300,000, I am convinced, that in two years afterwards, full £250,000 of their gain will be in his Majesty's exchequer." He ended with saying, "This is taxing them more agreeably to their own constitution, and to ours."

TRUE POLITENESS.

Sir William Gooch, governor of Virginia, being in conversation with a gentleman in a street of the city of Williamsburgh, returned the salute of a negro who was passing by. "Sir," said the gentleman, "does your honour descend so far as to salute a slave?"—"Why, yes," replied the governor, "I cannot suffer a man of his condition to exceed me in good manners."

THE YANKEE MISTAKE.

Upon the flight of the British from Lexington, a major of their army received a wound in the cheek with a goose shot. Gen. Robertson observed to him that the Yankees must certainly have mistaken him for a goose, or they would not have treated him with so much disrespect.

ECCENTRIC BLUNTNESS OF GEN. C. LEE.

General C. Lee being one day surrounded, according to custom, by a numerous levee of his canine favourites, was asked by a lady, if he was fond of dogs. With his usual politeness, he instantly replied, "Yes, madam; I love dogs,—but I detest bitches."

AN EXTRAORDINARY RETREAT.

In June 1776, when General Sullivan arrived in Canada, the American army was torn in pieces by sickness, and various unaccountable occurrences, so, that a whole regiment was not to be found together. The General, with his usual activity and address, soon collected together a debilitated, and dispirited army; tried the strength of the enemy, who were at least four to one; performed an excellent retreat, through almost insuperable difficulties, the enemy at their heels, three thousand sick with the small-pox, the most healthy like so many walking apparitions, all their baggage, stores and artillery to be removed, officers as well as men all employed in dragging cannon, &c. their batteauxs, all loaded, were moved up the rapids six miles, one hundred of which were towed by the poor and wearied men while up to their arms pits in water, and all performed in a day and a half. The sick and baggage were safely loaded at St. John's, and from thence carried to Crown Point, with only the loss of three cannon.

DON'T GIVE UP THE VESSEL.

In May 1776, Captain Mugford commanding the continental armed schooner the Franklin, captured a British ship of about 300 tons, and mounting six guns. In the then state of the country she was invaluable, as her cargo was made up entirely of the munitions of War. Captain Mugford, after seeing his prize safe into Boston harbour, was going out again, but the tide making against him, he came to an anchor off Pudding-gut Point; the next morning by the dawn of day, the Centry saw thirteen boats, from the British men of War, making for them; they were prepared to receive them before they could board the schooner. She sunk five of the boats, the remainder attempting to board, they cut off the hands of several of the crews as they laid them over the gunwale. The brave Capt. Mugford making a blow at the people in the boats with a cutlass received a wound in the breast, on which he called his Lieutenant, and said, "I am a dead man, don't give up the vessel, you will be able to beat them, if not cut the cable and run her on shore," he expired in a few minutes. The Lieutenant then ran her on shore, and the boats made off. Those who were taken up from the boats which were sunk, say they lost seventy men; the Franklin had but one man killed besides the captain.

THE LION ROARS LOUDEST WHEN MOST FRIGHTENED.

In the commencement of the American revolution, when one of the British King's thundering proclamations, made its appearance, the subject was mentioned in a company in Philadelphia; a member of Congress, who was present, turning to Miss Livingston, said, "well Miss are you not greatly terrified at the roaring of the British lion?" "Not at all, sir, for I have learned from natural history, that that beast roars loudest when he is most frightened."

THE PARSON CALLED TO QUARTERS.

Towards the conclusion of the war of Independence, on opening one of the inferior courts of law in Massachusetts, a clergyman was sent for to suplicate the Deity. One of the gentlemen of the bar remarked, that although this was the laudable practice of the supreme court, the inferior courts had never, in his recollection, opened with prayer. "A sailor, who was standing by, on hearing the remark, observed to a ship-mate, "why, Jack, if this be so, I believe as how the ship has started a plank, since they pipe all hands to the pumps, and now call the parson to his quarters."

A REPROOF FOR IMPERTINENCE.

Some officers of the British army, who had served in America during the revolutionary war, walking in Hyde Park, dressed in their regimentals, met a man deformed by a hunch on his back, when one of them impatiently clapping his hand on it, exclaimed, "what have you got here, my good friend. To which the other, with a countenance expressive of his contempt for the insult, answered, "Bunker's hill my dear, have you forgotten it?"

SIR JOSEPH YORKE AND THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

At the commencement of the American revolution, when the French nation appeared inclined to take part in the contest in favour of the United States. Sir Joseph Yorke, the ambassador from England to the Netherlands, meeting the French ambassador at the Hague, censured his court for interfering in the dispute. "You are guilty of a dishonourable act," said he, "that is unpardonable—no less than that of debauching of our daughter." "I am sorry," replied the French ambassador, "that your excellency should put such a severe construction on the matter. She made the first advances, and threw herself into our arms for protection against your rudeness; but rather than forfeit your friendship, if matrimony will make any atonement, we are ready to act honourably, and marry her."

HOW TO SEE AN ENEMY'S FACE.

General Morgan, with eight hundred men, one half of whom were militia, at the battle of the Cowpens completely beat colonel Tarleton, who attacked him with one thousand regular troops.—Two hundred British dragoons with the colonel, were put to flight, and briskly pursued by sixty Americans, under colonel Washington. Tarleton being in the house of a farmer, some months after the battle, spoke very highly of himself, and contemptuously of colonel Washington, saying, "he wished much to see his face." "It is a pity then," replied a girl in the house, "that colonel Tarleton did not take the pains to turn his head at the Cowpens."

LORD STERLING AND THE BRITISH SPY.

Lord Sterling, who was a major general in the army of the United States, during the war for independence, having detected a spy from the British in his camp, and the crime being fully proved upon him, he was ordered for execution. Being under the gallows, the awful scene before him filled his soul with fear and devotion, when he thus addressed the Deity:—"O Lord have pity on me! extend thy mercy to a wretched sinner! O Lord, forgive me, and save me from the torments of hell!"—"The General thinking that the address was to him, replied, "d—n you for a villain—don't talk to me—I'll have no mercy on you—hangman do your duty, turn him off."

COLONEL CORNWALLIS'S EXTRAORDINARY

Colonel Cornwallis, during the war of independence, was very fortunate in his military career, and was highly respected by his troops.

and a dinner to General Lincoln. Lord Cornwallis informed that the latter had slept at Col. Vanhorn's, came to take him by surprise; but General Lincoln, getting intelligence of his design, retired into the woods. Lord Cornwallis, astonished not to find him, asked if the American General was not in the house? "No," replied, Col. Vanhorn, bluntly. "On your honour?" says Cornwallis, "on my honour; and if you doubt it, here are the keys, you may search yourself." "I shall take your word for it," said Lord Cornwallis, and asked for some breakfast; in the course of an hour he returned to his army. General Lincoln, who was concealed at no great distance, returned in a short time, and dined quietly with the Colonel.

THE HEBREW ORATION.

Some years since, at a commencement in one of the eastern states, the auditors were entertained part of the forenoon with a Hebrew oration. Being quite weary of the discourse, a person whispered his companion, who was a New England sea captain, that he wished the young man, instead of facing the audience, would address himself to those that understood Hebrew.—"Do you so," said the son of Neptune, "then, by no means, brother Jonathan, there would not be a single point of the compass that would suit him."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

The first American vessel that anchored in the river Thames, after the conclusion of the revolutionary war, attracted great numbers to view the stars and stripes in her colours. A British soldier hailed, in a contemptuous tone, "from whence came ye, brother Jonathan." The boatswain immediately retorted, "straight from Bunker's-Hill, and Yorktown, do you understand?"

Congress of the United States.

Second Session of the Seventeenth Congress.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1822.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Ware, Senator from Georgia, appeared and took his seat. The several orders respecting chaplains, messengers, newspapers, &c. proposed yesterday, were concurred in. Mr. Noble proposed a resolution to proceed, on Friday next, to the election of a chaplain, which proposition lies on the table till to-morrow. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following gentlemen appeared yesterday, in addition to those who have been already announced, viz. From Connecticut, Daniel Burrum. From New York, Charles Burdett, jr. Elijah Litchfield, and John J. Morgan. From Maryland, Raphael Neale. From Virginia, John Floyd, William Smith, and Thomas L. Moore. From Kentucky, John Speed Smith. From Ohio, J. W. Campbell. To-day appeared further, From North Carolina, Josiah P. Crotup. Mr. Andrew R. Govan, of South Carolina, elected vice Mr. Overstreet, deceased, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Petitions were called for, but very few were presented. On motion of Mr. Cooke, of Tenn: it was Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prescribing, by law, a mode by which the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, shall receive their compensation; and, also, a mode by which the contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be liquidated and paid.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Ala. it was Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing the state of Alabama three Representatives, in conformity with the 24 section of the act for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the fourth census.

Mr. Whipple, of N. H. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, passed April 23, 1800, so that the arms, provided in virtue of said act, and transmitted to the several states composing this union, and the territories thereof, shall, by each state and territory, be deposited and kept in proper arsenals, to be provided by such state or territory, to be delivered to the militia thereof only when they may be called into actual service.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, suggested that the committee be appointed on the general subject of this resolution would seem to be the proper one to which to refer the consideration of this resolution. At the last session Mr. T. had himself been of opinion that all subjects connected with the militia and with the army should be referred to the same committee. But, on the motion of a gentleman from Tennessee, a different direction had been given to them, so as to refer to separate committees what related to the militia and to the army. This course having been pursued at the first session of the present Congress, he thought it ought to be persevered in at this session, to the end that the same gentlemen, or nearly the same, being appointed on the same committee, the house might have the advantage of the information gained and the reflections bestowed upon the subjects at the last session. For the present, therefore, he moved that this resolve should lie on the table, until the committee should have been appointed on the President's Message. Mr. Whipple assenting to this course, the resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Taylor, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the President's Message.—Mr. Condit being called to the chair.

Mr. Taylor proposed the following resolves: Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the Convention of Investigation and Commerce between the United States and France, and the Commerce between the United States and the British Colonies, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the 9th article of the treaty with Spain, by which Florida was ceded to the United States, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the subject of revenue, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Military Establishment, the Academy at West Point, fortifications, armories, and arsenals, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Navy and the suppression of Piracy be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the suppression of the Slave Trade, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message, as relates to the execution of the "Act to abolish the United States' Trading Establishments," and the condition of the Indians in the territory of Florida, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to Manufactures, and the appointment of an agent to superintend the Lead Mines, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Cumberland Road, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That the said Select Committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

These resolves were agreed to without debate or opposition, and, the Speaker having resumed the chair, they were all in like manner concurred in, with the exception of that which refers to the African Slave Trade.

That resolution being before the House—

Mr. WRIGHT, of Maryland, said, that his desire to have the Resolution relative to the African Slave Trade considered by itself did not proceed from any objection to that Resolution, but from a desire to impress the House with its importance, and lead to such measures as might effectually, as far as depended on the American Government, effect the entire suppression of the Slave Trade. The American people, coevally with the formation of their Government, by an article in that instrument laid the foundation for the suppression of that nefarious traffic, against which every American heart revolts. This subject, Mr. W. said, had been referred to Select Committees at the last two sessions of Congress, which had each represented the facts deemed important by them, and severally recommended a Resolution, "that the President be requested to enter into such arrangements as he may deem suitable and proper, with one or more of the maritime powers of Europe, for the effectual abolition of the Slave Trade." By some of these powers, it had been thought indispensable, to effect that object, that a right of search should be granted to a certain number of ships of the contracting parties of equal force, especially

licensed, and within a certain limit authorized to exercise that right. The American Government had felt an indisposition to adopt that mode, from apprehensions that it might be abused, and from a doubt of their Constitutional powers. Mr. W. said it would be found that this is the only effective measure to secure that important purpose; and he hoped that the Committee might, at an early period, bring this subject before us in a shape to lead to such a direction to it as may produce the philanthropic effect—and that America, who led the way in this great work of humanity, may be able, within the powers delegated by the Constitution, to act in concert with the European powers engaged in the suppression of that traffic; and, if it shall be found that they cannot be exercised under our Constitution, that it may be so altered as to leave no impediment to so desirable an object.

Mr. TAYLOR said, that the importance of this subject could not be denied; and the motives which had induced him to propose the appointment of a select committee on the subject of the Slave Trade, had been in a great degree stated by the gentleman from Maryland. The question of the measures necessary for the suppression of Piracy had been referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, one of the standing committees of the House, because that subject was not supposed to involve any important question of national law. But the subject of measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade was one of the most difficult and delicate, as well as important, that could be brought before the Legislature. It was with a view of having the subject fully investigated, in order to ascertain whether a just, safe, and honorable arrangement might not be made with other Governments, to effect its total suppression, that he had wished it to be referred to a select committee.

Mr. WRIGHT added, that he discovered, from the report from Sierra Leone, that two hundred free blacks had been taken by the brig Camperdown, and a great number of free negroes from the same place, by the schooner Mulatto. Vide, 45th page, Report last Session. He had particularly adverted to this subject, he said, with a sincere hope to enlist the sympathies of this House, and to lead to such an investigation of the facts, that every effort of the nation may be put in operation to abolish this impious traffic.

The resolution was then agreed to, *nem. con.*
Mr. BATEMAN proposed to proceed to-morrow to elect a Chaplain on the part of this House; but the joint resolution on the subject not having yet come down from the Senate, Mr. B. waived his motion for the present.
On motion of Mr. WALWORTH, the credentials of the newly-elected members were referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections; and then
The House adjourned.

The following standing committees have been announced as having been appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in pursuance of the order of the House:

- On the Committee of Elections—Mr. Sloane, Mr. Edwards, of North Carolina, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Moore, of Virginia, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Mallory, and Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina.
- On the Committee of Ways and Means—Mr. Smith, of Maryland, Mr. McLean, Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Andrew Stevenson, and Mr. Campbell.
- On the Committee of Claims—Mr. Williams of North Carolina, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, Mr. Litchfield, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Matson, and Mr. Reed, of Maryland.
- On the Committee of Commerce—Mr. Newton, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harkin, and Mr. Durfee.
- On the Committee of Public Lands—Mr. Rankin, Mr. Scott, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Sterling, of New York, Mr. Bassett, and Mr. Jennings.
- On the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. Francis Johnson, Mr. Hooks, Mr. Gross, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Campbell, of New York, Mr. Bateman, and Mr. Wilson.
- On the Committee for the District of Columbia—Mr. Kent, Mr. Moore, Mr. Neale, Mr. Matlack, Mr. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Rochester, and Mr. James Stephenson.
- On the Committee on the Judiciary—Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, Mr. Plumber, of New Hampshire, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Burton, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, and Mr. Hemphill.
- On the Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Rilea, Mr. Little, Mr. Eddy, Mr. Allen, of Tennessee, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Barber, of Ohio.
- On the Committee of Public Expenses—Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Dwight, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Cebhard, Mr. Gist, Mr. Tamm, and Mr. Harris.
- On the Committee on Private Land Claims—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Moore, of Alabama, Mr. Upham, Mr. Sterling, of Connecticut, Mr. Cudgoy, and Mr. Van Rensselaer.
- On the Committee on Manufactures—Mr. Tod, Mr. Woodson, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Conner, Mr. Nelson, of Maryland, Mr. Condict, and Mr. Forward.
- On the Committee on Agriculture—Mr. Butler, Mr. Baylies, Mr. Garrett, Mr. McNeil, Mr. Vance, Mr. Pinckney, and Mr. New.
- On the Committee on Indian Affairs—Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Diggins, Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mercer, Mr. McCarty, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Williams of Virginia.
- On the Committee on Foreign Affairs—Mr. Russell, Mr. Wright, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Archer, Mr. Farquhar, and Mr. Rodney.
- On the Committee on Military Affairs—Mr. Eustis, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Walworth, Mr. Darlington, Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, Mr. McCoy, and Mr. Mattocks.
- On the Committee on Naval Affairs—Mr. Fuller, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Golden, Mr. Warfield, Mr. Plumer, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Harvey.
- On the Committee on Revenue and Unfinished Business—Mr. Ross, Mr. Hawks, and Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania.
- On the Committee on Accounts—Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, Mr. Swan, and Mr. Eglee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEWART, of Tennessee, attended to day.
Seven petitions on various subjects, principally from individuals on private concerns, were this morning presented and referred.
On motion of Mr. HARDIN, it was
Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing ports of entry and delivery at Louisville, in Kentucky, Cincinnati, in Ohio, and St. Louis, in Missouri.
On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. it was
Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the stage route from Salem by Ashe Court House, in No. Ca. to Jonesborough, in Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. HALL, it was
Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Fayetteville, North Carolina, to Norfolk, Virginia, and from thence up the bay, by steam boat carriage, to Baltimore, or such other place, as will be most convenient, at all seasons of the year, to form a junction with the main stage road.

CLAIM OF BEAUMARCHAIS.

Mr. A. STEVENSON, of Va. called the attention of the House to a communication made at a late period of the last session of Congress, by the President of the United States transmitting to the House the correspondence which had taken place between the French government and the United States relative to the claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais. The subject had then been referred to a select committee, which did not report upon it. He now moved that the subject be again referred to a select committee.

Mr. CONDIOT suggested that the better course would be to refer the subject to the committee of claims for investigation, and made a motion accordingly.
Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. said that this claim differed from ordinary claims so far, the evidence in support of it being so voluminous, and the questions it embraced of such magnitude and difficulty, that it ought not to take the course of common cases of claims, but should be referred to a select committee. He intimated further, that no committee could properly examine the questions involved in this claim, without devoting nearly the whole session to it.

Mr. STEVENSON further supported the reference to a select committee in preference to the standing committee; when
The question on referring it to the committee of Claims was taken, and decided in the negative; and the subject was referred to a select committee of five members.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Md. the bill reported at the last session, proposing a revision of the tariff of duties on imports, was recommitted to the committee of Ways and Means.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution yesterday proposed by Mr. WHIPPLE, for an inquiry into the expediency of measures for preserving the arms delivered to the several states by the general government; and the same being modified so as to refer the subject to the committee on the Militia, was agreed to.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

The resolution from the Senate for the choice of two chaplains, one for each house, having been received, was taken up and concurred in. And on motion of Mr. BATEMAN, the house proceeded to make a choice, by ballot, of a Chaplain on its part. Mr. COCKE, from the committee of Tellers, reported the following as the result of the first ballot:

Rev. Mr. Allison	38	Rev. Mr. M'lvaine	6
Peyton	35	Brackenridge	2
Post	32	Baker	2
Bryce	14	Hunter	1
Chambers	16		

Second Ballot.

Rev. Mr. Brackenridge	32	Rev. Mr. Peyton	18
Allison	29	Chambers	7
Post	27	Bryce	6
M'lvaine	27	Scattering	6

Third Ballot.

Rev. Mr. Brackenridge	50	Rev. Mr. Peyton	7
M'lvaine	32	Bryce	4
Allison	29	Scattering	6
Post	28		

Fourth Ballot.

Rev. Mr. Brackenridge	69	Rev. Mr. Allison	18
M'lvaine	29	Post	10
Scattering	3		

Fifth Ballot.

Rev. Mr. Brackenridge	97	Rev. Mr. Post	8
M'lvaine	32	Allison	3

So the Rev. Mr. BRACKENRIDGE of Kentucky, was elected Chaplain on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, it was
Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Manufactory of Arms on the Western waters.
And the House then adjourned.

On Saturday morning last, Chief Justice TILGHMAN, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, pronounced sentence of death upon William Gross, convicted of Murder in the first degree. Previous to which, the learned Judge, with the benevolent intention of rousing the prisoner to a proper sense of his unhappy situation, addressed him as follows:—

"Before I proceed to pass sentence, I have a few words to say to you. And you may be assured, they are spoken with a kind intention, although perhaps they may unavoidably give you pain. I have understood, that on the night of your conviction, you behaved with a levity, which shows that you were insensible, or regardless of your danger. Whether this was owing to an expectation of pardon, or a natural hardness of heart, I know not. As to pardon, it rests with the Governor, nor will the court ever place itself between you and mercy. Yet, it is proper you should understand, that we see nothing in your case, which should justify us in recommending a pardon. It is in fact, a case of great enormity, and you should no longer shut your eyes on the truth. The unfortunate young woman whom you deprived of life, was an object of compassion, rather than fierce resentment. You had long lived with her, in criminal intimacy—you had been the partner, probably the cause, of her guilt; and after debauching her morals, you had no right to expect that she should remain faithful to you. You were content to derive your subsistence from the profits of a vicious house, of which she was the mistress. And yet, because she would not be subservient to you in all things, you frequently abused her; and when, worn out with ill treatment, she at length determined to part from you, you formed the desperate resolution of taking her life. And this resolution you executed in a most brutal, and horrid manner, with a butcher's knife, whetted for the purpose. You cut her off, in the bud of youth—gave her no time for

repentance—surprised her in a moment of unsuspecting confidence, fresh from the ball-room, with all her eyes upon her head; and so sudden and swift was your vengeance, and so mortal your weapon, that had not accident prevented the blow from taking its intended, and full effect, the unfortunate victim would not have had time to put up even a short prayer. Nor was this all. After the infliction of the wound, and time for reflection, you regretted that you had not done the work more effectually. You regretted too, that you had not killed another person, and declared that had that been done, you could die on a gallows, content. Who that other person was, is unknown. But whoever he may have been, you have reason to thank God, that you have not two minutes to answer for. I am told, that you are a man, who at times, has shown some taste for reading. I presume, therefore, that you have no doubt of a future existence, where there will be rewards and punishments, according to the deeds in this life. Nor is it possible that you should not be conscious of having committed an atrocious crime. Of your religious profession, I have not been informed. But whatever it may be, you may have the benefit of intercourse with the ministers who belong to it. The law, though severe enough, will not deny you time to recollect yourself, and prepare for the awful change which awaits you. My object, in now addressing you, is to rouse you from your lethargy, that you may make the best use of the short time which remains to you. You cannot expect mercy, if you are impatient. There is no promise of pardon to unrepentant sinners. But a contrite heart, may yet find favour with God, who we believe, is ever more ready to forgive, than to punish. Let me advise you then, let me exhort you to immediate and deep repentance, as the only condition on which you have a right to hope for salvation. "I will not detain you any longer, than while I pronounce the judgment, which you have no doubt anticipated. It is this—That you be taken to the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck, until you be dead. And may God have mercy on you."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 9.

THE GREEKS.

Accounts received at Boston, direct from Smyrna so late as the 30th September, represent the cause of the Greeks to be in a prosperous condition. The latest intelligence from the Morea stated that the Greeks had the upper hand of the Turks, having "completely destroyed their army of 22,000 near Corinth." This seems to refer to some new successes of the patriots since the disclosure of the Turkish army which threatened to overwhelm the Morea. After being defeated it will be recollected that Chioschid Pacha, with the remains of his army took up a position at Corinth, where, it seems highly probable, he was attacked by the victorious Greeks, and again compelled to retreat. By the same accounts it appears that the Persians had defeated the Ottoman army of 12,000 men, and were actually near Ezerum.

The Turks are stated to be making great preparations at Scutari to attack Samos. The Samians are a very brave people, and with such an example before them as that of the Greeks, they would doubtless resist to the last possible extremity rather than surrender. If we were to form an opinion as to the affairs of the Greeks on the statements contained in the "Oriental Spectator," a French paper published in Smyrna, we should regard the cause of liberty in the peninsula as next to hopeless. The editor of that paper, however, appears so much biased in favour of "legitimacy," and deals so largely in vague assertions, unsupported either by dates or circumstances, that no greater faith ought to be placed in his representations than those of the "Austrian Observer." And most of the French journals, which are known to be under the immediate influence of the "Holy Alliance."

It was reported at Smyrna, that in consequence of the Captain Pacha of the Turkish fleet, (then in the gulph of Patras) having seized an Ionian vessel, and hanged the Captain who was conveying provisions to the Greeks, the British officer, Captain Hope of the Rhine frigate, had demanded restitution of the vessel taken, and satisfaction for hanging the Captain; that Captain Hope's first lieutenant, who carried the message, received for answer, "he would do well to go about his business, or he would run the risk of being hung also;" that on this being reported to Captain H. he went on board the Pacha's ship personally, and was replied to, "the same words, in language nearly of the same import; and that in consequence of this treatment, the British officer had called to his assistance five other men of war then cruising in the Archipelago, with which he intended opening the Turkish fleet. The result of this maneuver was not exactly known, though some pretended to say an engagement had taken place, in which some Turkish vessels were sunk. This seemed rather exaggerated, but that some dispute existed, there was not the smallest doubt. It is farther stated, that the Turkish government had not only refused to send a minister to the congress of Verona; but has solemnly protested against the interference of the European sovereigns in the affairs of the Greeks, who they assert are as much their subjects, as the Ionians are subject to Russia, and the East Indians subject to England. Mahmood adds, that when he finds he cannot manage his subjects, and their affairs, he shall call for the interference of his christian neighbors, but not before.

Peru.—Accounts from near Lima, dated Aug. 6th, confirm the intelligence which we sometime ago published, that San Martin and Bolivar had a conference at Guayaquil, in July last; after which, the latter proceeded for Callao, a distance of six miles to the river. The result of this conference was, that the two leaders are subject to Russia, and the East Indians subject to England. Mahmood adds, that when he finds he cannot manage his subjects, and their affairs, he shall call for the interference of his christian neighbors, but not before.

Republic of Colombia.—Caracas papers received at Baltimore, to the 25th Oct. give the particulars at considerable length, of the reception at Lagunayra, of our Minister, Colonel C. Todd, and his Secretary, Mr. Adams, of which we lately took some notice. Their reception was highly flattering, not only as respected the public authorities, but the inhabitants of the place, who vied with each other in showing attentions to the members of the legation. Mr. Todd was to set out for Bogota, along the mountains, on the 30th Oct. and was expected to arrive at Caracas on the 15th or 20th of December. A letter from that place of the 21st October, to the Editor of the Baltimore Telegraph states, that "the treaty between Colombia, Peru, Chili and Buenos Ayres, will have a most important effect in Europe. Affairs in this quarter are assuming a better aspect; in a few months with energy, the war may be terminated."

The celebrated Mr. Wallace, of the Theatre, has had his fractured limb entirely cured, and is said to be now on his passage to the U. States. He was much benefitted by the new invented apparatus for fractures.

Bank Note Exchange.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1822.			
United States Branch Banks	per cent. dis.		
New-Hampshire Banks	1		
Burlington (Vermont)	1		
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston Banks	per cent. dis.		
Springfield Bank	1		
Hampden, Northampton	1		
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence Banks	per cent. dis.		
Washington, Wester	1		
Middleton Bank	1		
Derby Bank	1		

NEW YORK.			
New York City Banks	per	Catlin Bank	2
Bank of Albany	1	Bank of Columbia, Hudson	2
Albany Banks	1	Middle District Bank	2
Troy Bank	1	Albany Bank	2
Bank of Schenectady	1	Geneva Bank	2
Bank of Saratoga	1	Columbia River Bank	2
Bank of Utica	1	Utica Bank	2
Bank of Oswego	1	Patterson Bank	2
Bank of Oneida	1	Bank of Montreal	2
Bank of Canada	1	Canada Bank	2
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey Bank	1	Trenton Insurance Comp.	1
Bank of Newark	1	Bank of Camden	1
Bank of New Brunswick	1	Bank of Elizabeth	1
STATE BANK.			
At Camden	per	At Morris	1
At Elizabeth	per	At Trenton	1
At New Brunswick	per	At Sussex	1
At Paterson	per		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia Banks	per	Chambersburg	2
Easton	per	Bank of Reading	2
Germantown	per	Gettysburg	2
Montgomery County	per	Carlisle Bank	2
Chester Co. West Chester	per	Swatara at Harrisburg	2
Delaware Co. Chester	per	Pittsburg	2
Lancaster	per	Centre	2
Farmers Bank, Lancaster	per	Silver Lake	2
Harrisburg	per	Northernland, Union &	2
Northern	per	Greensburg	2
New Hope Bridge Company	per	Brownsville	2
Columbia do do do	per	Other Penn. Noths	no sale
Farmers Bank of Bucks County	per		
York	per		
DELAWARE.			
Bank of Delaware, (Wilmington)	per	Com. Bank of Delaware	par
Farmers Bk. of Del. & Br.	per	Branch of do. at Milford	par
Wilmington & Br. of Del.	per	Laurel	no sale
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore Banks	per	Conococheague Bank at	1
do City Bank	per	Williamsport	1
Annapolis	per	Bank of Westminster	1
Branch of do. at Easton	per	Harre de Grace	1
Branch of do. at Fredericktown	per	Edison	1
Hagerstown Bank	per	Bank of Caroline	1
VIRGINIA.			
Richmond & Branches	per	Branch at Charlottesville	2
Bank of the Valley	per	Branch at Romney	2
Branch of do. at Sta. Albans	per	Branch at Va. Wheeling	2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Franklin Bk. Alexan.	no sale	All other Banks	no sale
NORTH CAROLINA.			
State Bank at Raleigh and	per	Cape Fear	2
Branches	per	Newbern	2
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
State Banks generally	per		2
GEORGIA.			
State Banks generally	per	Augusta Bridge Comp.	no sale
KENTUCKY.			
Bank of Kentucky and Branches	per		no sale
OHIO.			
Chillicothe	per	Most others	no sale

Married.

In this city, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. JOHN THOBURN, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, to Miss HANNAH T. FIFTH, daughter of John Firth, Esq. of Gloucester county, New-Jersey.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. John Curtis Clay, Mr. GEORGE CLAY, to Miss EMMA MARIA daughter of Hugh De Haven, Esq.
In Lancaster, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Shaffer, of Marietta, Mr. ROBERT McDOWELL, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ROTH, of Marietta.

Died.

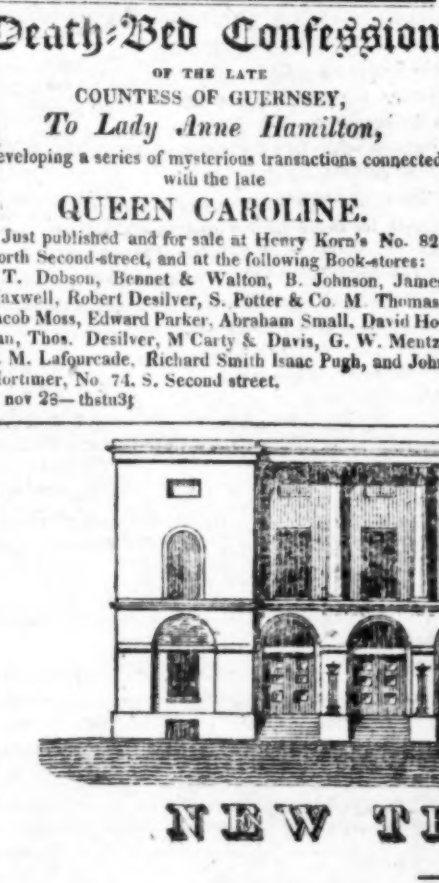
On Sunday night last, Dr. W. P. CHANDLER, in the 25th year of his age. His friends and acquaintances are affectionately invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 99 Walnut street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.
At Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 2d instant, of inflammatory fever, JOHN MONTGOMERY, Esq. late one of the judges of the superior court of Georgia.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.
Brig Phoenix, Grinnel, 14 days from St. Martin and St. Barre, with sugar and molasses, to M. E. Tuck.
Schr. Adeline, Israel, 14 days from Cape Haytien, with coffee, hides and tobacco, to F. Dunar.
Schr. Joseph & Mary, Hicks, 6 days from Salem, with merchandise, to Mackay, Brown & Co.
Sloop Stranger, Parsons, 14 days from New York, with vegetables, to Captain Jones.
Sloop Alutza, Wilcox, 5 days from Stonington, with cheese, to J. Barber.
Sloop Jacob Jones, Wickham, 4 days from Snowhill, with lumber, to captain.

Death-Bed Confession.

OF THE LATE
COUNTESS OF GUERNSEY,
To Lady Anne Hamilton,
Developing a series of mysterious transactions connected with the late
QUEEN CAROLINE.
Just published and for sale at Henry Korn's No. 82, North Second-street, and at the following Book-stores: T. Dobson, Bennett & Walton, B. Johnson, James Maxwell, Robert Desilver, S. Potter & Co. M. Morgan, Jacob Moss, Edward Parker, Abraham Small, David Hogan, Thos. Desilver, M. Carty & Davis, G. W. Meutz, P. M. Laforgade, Richard Smith Isaac Fugh, and John Mortimer, No. 74 S. Second street, nov 28—thru3j



NEW THEATRE.

Wednesday Evening, December 11, 1822.

On Friday, Mr. Cooper will appear (for the first time here) in the character of Damon, in the popular Tragedy of Damon and Pythias.
On Monday, Pizarro—Rolls by Mr. Cooper.
The Tragedy of Virginia was received with great applause, and will be repeated on Tuesday the 17th.
Lord Byron's Historical Play of the Two Foscari—Colman's new Musical Drama of the Law of Jaws—the two Pages of Frederick the Great—M. G. Lewis' melodrama of the Wood-meadow—Shakespeare's Tragedy of Julius Caesar, will be splendidly revived, and various other new pieces will be immediately produced.
Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. Johnson, at the Box Office, from 10 until 1; and on days of performance, from 10 until 4 o'clock.
Checks not transferable.—Proper officers are appointed, who will rigidly enforce decorum.
A few Season Tickets for sale, by applying soon, at Thomas Desilver's Book-store, 213, Market-street.
The doors will be opened at a quarter past 8, and the curtain will rise at a quarter past 8 o'clock, precisely.
Box, one dollar—Pit, seventy-five cents—Gallery, fifty cents—Children under 12 years, half price.—Seats in the Orchestra, one dollar each.
Dec. 10—4

Bracebridge Hall,
NEW EDITION,
At three dollars per copy.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY
ABRAHAM SMALL,
No. 165, Chesnut street,
Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists,

A MEDLEY,
By GEOFFREY CRAYON, Gentleman,
In 2 vols. 12mo. Price \$5.

Advertisement to this Edition:

"The Manuscript for the first edition of this work was transmitted to America, at a time when the Author was suffering under a long and obstinate indisposition, and much depression of spirit. He was conscious of the imperfection of the work, but was advised by his physician to commit it to the press, and relieve his mind from it, as a necessary step to the recovery of his health. In the course of publication in England, however, an improved state of health and spirits enabled him to make considerable alterations and additions; which will account for the material difference that will be perceived between the first and second editions of the work, as published in America." Dec. 10—6t

Letters on the Sacrament.

This day is published, and for sale by
W. W. WOODWARD,
S. W. corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

LETTERS ON THE
SACRAMENT OF THE
LORD'S SUPPER;

BY SAMUEL BAYARD, ESQ.
A Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Congregation at Princeton, N. J.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

RE it remembered, that on the twenty-third day of November, in the forty-seventh year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1822, WILLIAM W. WOODWARD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following, to wit:

"Letters on the Sacrament of the Lord's upper, by Samuel Bayard, Esq. a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Congregation at Princeton, New Jersey."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;"—And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Dec. 10—6t

SEARCH OF TRUTH
IN THE
SCIENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND,

BY THE
Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D.
Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and Presbyter of the Episcopal Church.

ALSO,
Ferguson on Civil Society
Urquhart on Classical Learning
Barron on Belles Lettres and Logic
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols. 8vo
Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo
Chamberlain's Letters, 4 vols. calf gilt, Lond. ed.
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary
S. S. Smith's Moral and Political Philosophy
Tooke's Diversions of Purley
Dobson's Life of Petrarch, 1 vol. 8vo
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy
Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments
Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind

FOR SALE BY
S. POTTER & CO.
Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut street, first door below Third street.

Where may be had a general assortment of
BOOKS AND STATIONARY,
On the most liberal terms.

Nov. 21—4t

THOMPSON'S SEASONS,

A SUPERB EDITION,
Illustrated with a number of Engravings by Bartolozzi and Tompkins,
FROM ORIGINAL PICTURES PAINTED FOR THE WORK.
1 vol. folio. Price \$50.
For sale by
S. Potter & Co.
Booksellers and Stationers, No. 87, Chesnut street, first door below Third street.
Nov. 23—4t

From our correspondent at Harrisburgh.
Legislature of Pennsylvania.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 5, 1822.

The Governor's Message was received and read, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

Proposals from sundry persons for printing the journals and bills were read.

A letter from the Secretary of the Commonwealth relative to, and announcing the completion of the state map was read, and another letter relative to conductors or lightning rods for the Capitol.

Mr. Purdy presented the petition of Abraham Buchanan, praying for authority to convey certain real estate.

Mr. Huber presented a petition from Stockholders of the bank of the Northern Liberties praying for an extension of their charter.

Mr. Holgate presented the petition of the German Reformed congregation of Salem church in the Northern Liberties, praying for authority to raise a sum of money by lottery.

Mr. Powell presented the petition of George Hawk, praying to raise 3000 dollars by way of Lottery to aid in rebuilding the bridge over Schuylkill at Pawling's ford.

Mr. Reynolds presented three petitions from inhabitants of Lancaster county, praying for the extension of the charter of the Farmers Bank of Lancaster.

Mr. M'Bride presented a petition from inhabitants of the town of Danville, praying that the streets, lanes and alleys of said town may be declared public highways.

Mr. Gardner presented a petition from the Stockholders of the Columbia bridge company, praying for authority to appropriate their surplus funds to the purposes of banking.

Mr. Sterigere presented the petition of Patrick Lyon, praying that an act may be passed authorizing the State Treasurer to pay him a sum of money due by the Springhouse and Northampton turnpike road company, out of certain monies appropriated for the use of said company.

Mr. Henderson presented two petitions from inhabitants of Delaware county praying for a law to provide for the gauging of cider in the city of Philadelphia. Referred to a committee of three.

A motion was made by Mr. Holgate and Mr. Shearer to refer the petitions of the Stockholders of the bank of the Northern Liberties to a special committee, when a motion was made by Mr. Emien and Mr. Gillaspie to amend the motion by adding these words "for the purpose of bringing in a bill to repeal the 10th section of the act entitled, an act to regulate banks" as far as regards the bank of the Northern Liberties, which was disagreed to, and the question was postponed for the present.

Messrs. Cassat, Stevenson, Wright, Porter and Gilmore were appointed a committee to arrange the various items of the Governor's message.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the appointment of standing committees, when a motion was made by Mr. Powell and Mr. Wise to amend the same by adding "And that the committee be instructed to report separately upon each application that may be made during the present session for an extension of the charter of any bank" which was disagreed to, the question was then taken on making the committee on banks a grand committee, consisting of a member from each election district in the state, and determined by yeas and nays in the affirmative, 65 voting for and 29 against a grand committee.

Messrs. Todd, Baker, Gillaspie, Ryon and Gardener were appointed a committee of Ways and Means.

Messrs. Rittner, Beaumont, Oliver, Kennedy, and Wright, a committee on claims.

Messrs. Stevenson, Clarke, Roberts, Dechert, Hyde, Lewis and Taylor, a committee on domestic manufactures.

Messrs. Gilmore, Sutherland, Williams, Forward, El-dred, Wadsworth and Piper, a committee on the Judiciary System.

Messrs. Lehman, Huber, Purdy, Gorgas, Wadsworth, Anderson, Kennedy, Eisenhard, Painter, Dale, Colley, Knight, Boyd, Reynolds, Gardner, Piper, Scheil, Dechert, Miller, Hummel, Seltzer, Beaumont, Myer, Porter, S. Lawrence, Markie, Raaken, Christy, Anderson, Forward, Ryon, Hays, Gilmore, Wierman, Mitchell, J. Cochran, Werton, Oliver, a committee on Roads and Inland Navigation.

Messrs. Emulo, Holgate, Calvin, M'Kinney, Wadsworth, Adams, Uatter, Krause, Painter, Snyder, M. Brie, Rittner, Kirk, Wright, Diven, Todd, Fose, King, Royer, W. Cochran, Rischer, Hyde, Myer, Ashman, S. Lawrence, Clarke, Taylor, Stinson, Anderson, Kuriz, M'Clure, Hays, Stevenson, Cassat, Hoover, J. Cochran, Werton and Oliver, a committee on Banks.

Messrs. Holgate, Wise, Reynolds, Dale, Shearer, Drunbeller, and W. Cochran, a committee, on the Militia System.

Messrs. Powell, Holliday, Werton, Keys, Boyd, M'Nair and Brown a committee on vice and immorality.

Messrs. J. Cochran, King and Lawrence a committee of accounts.

Messrs. Porter, Conrad, Anderson, Hutter and Emien a committee on education.

Messrs. Forward, J. Jones, Royer, Sullivan, M'Bride, Diven, and Morrison, a committee on Election districts.

Messrs. Kennedy, Anderson and Hopkins, a committee to compare bills and prevent them to the governor for his approbation.

Messrs. N. Jones, Cassat, Purdy, Kendig, Nixon, Ashman and Markie, a committee on Agriculture.

Francis R. Shunk was unanimously elected clerk and took the requisite oaths: He nominated Nathaniel P. Hobart for his assistant, and the nomination was confirmed by the House.

James Smith was elected Sergeant at Arms, and Thomas Wallace Doorkeeper.

FRIDAY, December 6th.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the

the Commercial Bank, praying for an extension of their charter, both of which petitions were referred to the committee on banks.

Mr. Lawrence presented the petition of Eli Evans, praying for an alteration in the interstate laws. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary system.

Mr. Sullivan presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Butler county, praying for a review of part of the state road from Butler to Mercer. Referred to the members from the counties of Butler and Alleghany.

Mr. Wise, from a select committee, reported a bill, entitled "An act for the relief of the contractors for building the Conemaugh bridge."

Mr. Hopkins read in his place, a bill, entitled "An act to protect banks against embezzlement by their agents, clerks, or servants."

Messrs. Conrad, Sterigere and Dechert were appointed a committee on the part of the House of Representatives, for the purpose expressed in the act, entitled "An act to provide for the preservation and increase of the Library of the Commonwealth."

An item of unfinished business relative to a review of the road from Pittsburgh to Mercer, was referred to the members from Alleghany, Butler and Mercer. An item of unfinished business relative to authorizing county commissioners to dispose of lands, purchased by them at sales for taxes, to Messrs. Forward, Cassat, Hetrich, Adams, and Hottenstein. An item of unfinished business relative to a claim of Henry Stauffer, to Messrs. Forward, Reynolds, and Ralizer. An item of unfinished business relative to the establishment of a grand Board of Agriculture, to the committee on agriculture. An item of unfinished business relative to the improvement of the west branch of the Susquehanna, to the committee on roads. And an item of unfinished business relative to the printing of the commonwealth, to Messrs. Hutter, Conrad, Reynolds, Sullivan and Clarke.

SAURDAY, December 7.

Mr. Holgate presented two petitions from inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying that the act which prohibits the opening of Seventh street through the public square, between Race and Vine streets, may be repealed. Referred to the members from the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lehman presented a petition from the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia, praying for an act of incorporation. Referred to Messrs. Lehman, Taylor and Holliday.

Mr. Conrad presented proposals from John Bioren, for printing the pamphlet laws.

Mr. Shearer presented the petition of a number of stockholders in the Bank of the Northern Liberties, praying for an extension of their charter.

Mr. Conrad presented a petition from the President and Junta of the incorporated German Hebrew society, called "Rodeph Shalom," of Philadelphia, praying for authority to raise a sum of money by way of Lottery, to aid in erecting a place of worship.

Six private petitions were presented, praying for relief or compensation, which were referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Taylor presented a petition for an appropriation in aid of building a bridge over Black lick creek.

Mr. S. Lawrence presented three petitions from citizens of the northwestern part of the state praying that a company may be incorporated for making a canal and locks, from the state line in Crawford county at the head of Astabula to the Shenango river. Referred to committee on roads.

Mr. Hoover presented from the Pittsburgh and Susquehanna Turnpike Company, praying that the governor may be authorized to subscribe on behalf of the state for fifty additional shares.

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of centre county, praying that the sum of \$1000 may be appropriated in aid of improving Bald Eagle creek.

Two petitions were presented for changing election districts.

Mr. Taylor reported a bill entitled "An act authorizing the treasurer of Indiana and Jefferson counties, to sell unseated land for taxes."

Mr. Brown reported a bill entitled, "An Act authorizing the review of the road from the city of Pittsburgh to Mercer."

On motion of Mr. Dechart and Mr. Markie, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary system, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the act entitled, "An act to prevent the damages which may happen by firing of woods, so as to have offenders against the same punishable with imprisonment at hard labour as well as by fine."

On motion of Mr. Rittner and Keys, it was

Resolved, To require the auditor general to furnish the house with a list of all the officers and soldiers, who have been placed on the pension list, their residence, &c.

Mr. Williams submitted a resolution directing the clerk to purchase copies of Wharton's Digest, out of the contingent fund. And Mr. Fater offered a similar resolution for the purchase of copies of Purdon's Digest.

Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Powell, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such alterations in the present insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, as will enable the security of any insolvent debtor or debtors, him or them up to the jail of the proper county, which delivery shall be considered a full satisfaction of the bond or bonds so given to secure their appearance, agreeable to the first section of an act passed 28th March, 1820.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland and Mr. N. Jones,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such alterations in the present insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, as will enable the security of any insolvent debtor or debtors, him or them up to the jail of the proper county, which delivery shall be considered a full satisfaction of the bond or bonds so given to secure their appearance, agreeable to the first section of an act passed 28th March, 1820.

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Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such alterations in the present insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, as will enable the security of any insolvent debtor or debtors, him or them up to the jail of the proper county, which delivery shall be considered a full satisfaction of the bond or bonds so given to secure their appearance, agreeable to the first section of an act passed 28th March, 1820.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland and Mr. N. Jones,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such alterations in the present insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, as will enable the security of any insolvent debtor or debtors, him or them up to the jail of the proper county, which delivery shall be considered a full satisfaction of the bond or bonds so given to secure their appearance, agreeable to the first section of an act passed 28th March, 1820.

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Debates in the Legislature.

The senior editor of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer* intends to devote his entire attention to the columns of the *Intelligencer*, during the session. He will attend the sittings personally, and note the proceedings, giving a faithful compend, from day to day, of the arguments on public questions.

Those desirous of subscribing for the session, are desired to forward their names, with the amount of subscription, in due time, either by mail or by members of the legislature.

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Nov. 26-4t

THE DRAWING OF THE
Union Canal Lottery.

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.

THE subscribers, commissioners appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Third Class, New Series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn, viz: 13, 28, 30, 2, 4, and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. Thirteen was the first that was drawn, No. Twenty eight was the second; No. Thirty was the third; No. Two was the fourth, and No. Four was the fifth.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this twenty first day of Nov. one thousand, eight hundred and twenty two.

GEO. LATIMER,
THOMAS LEIPER,
ISAAC WORRELL,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETIT.

Attest—JNO. ROBERTS, Sec'y.
From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, third class, new series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the manager has the honour to announce to the public the following pleasing result to the fortunate adventurers.

The tickets which drew the ten highest prizes are those having on them the following combination Nos. viz:

Tickets, cont'g 3 Nos. Being the Prize of
4979 13 28 30 1st, 2d & 3d drawn, \$7,500
851 2 13 28 1st, 2d & 4th do 2,500
1812 4 13 28 1st, 2d & 5th do 2,000
853 2 13 30 1st, 3d & 4th do 1,500
1814 4 13 30 1st, 3d & 5th do 1,000
692 2 4 13 1st, 4th & 5th do 750
1063 2 28 30 2d, 3d & 4th do 600
2024 4 28 30 2d, 3d & 5th do 400
617 2 4 28 2d, 4th & 5th do 300
619 2 4 30 3d, 4th & 5th do 250

The 30 tickets which drew prizes of \$50, are those having on them the combination Nos. 13, 28.

The 90 tickets which drew prizes of \$25, are 30 having on them the combination Nos. 13 30—30 more having on them the combination Nos. 2 13—and 30 more having on them the combination Nos. 4 13.

The 180 tickets which drew prizes of \$20, are 30 having on them the combination Nos. 28 30—30 with the comb. Nos. 2 28—30 with the comb. Nos. 4 28—and 30 more with the comb. Nos. 2 4.

And the \$10 prizes are all such tickets as have any one of the five drawn Nos. on, being 2175, or 435, for each drawn number.

Union Canal Lottery.
THE Manager of the Union Canal Lottery has the honor of presenting to the public the Fourth and Fifth classes, new series, relying with confidence on a continuance of that support and patronage, with which he has heretofore been favored.

Union Canal Lottery,
Fourth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000
1 do 2,080 is 2,080
1 do 1,500 is 1,500
3 do 500 is 1,500
4 do 400 is 1,600
28 do 50 is 1,400
56 do 25 is 1,400
196 do 10 is 1,960
1890 do 8 is 15,120

2180 Prizes
3276 Blanks

5456 Tickets at \$5, is \$32736

This is a lottery formed by the combination of 33 numbers; and to determine the fate of the 5456 tickets therein, the 25 numbers will be placed into a wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn: and that ticket having on it the first, second and third numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the highest prize; that having on it the 1st, 2d, and 4th numbers as aforesaid, will be entitled to the next highest prize; that having the 1st, 2d and 5th will be entitled to the prize of \$1500; those having on them 1st, 3d and 4th, the 1st, 3d and 5th, and 1st, 4th and 5th will each be entitled to a prize of \$500; those having on them 2d, 3d and 4th, the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, and the 3d, 4th and 5th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$250; those having on them two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$125; and all those having on them any one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$8.

The prize of \$2080 will be paid in 288 tickets in the 5th class, and in money. The tickets for the prize will be arranged into 24 parcels of 12 tickets each, each parcel embracing the 36 combination numbers composing the scheme. But the tickets are not to be sold, but to be deposited in bank, to await the issue of the drawing.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable twenty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery will be drawn on Thursday, the 5th of February next, or sooner, if the sale of the tickets warrants it.

Union Canal Lottery,
Fifth Class—new series.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$8000 is \$8000
1 do 4000 is 4000
1 do 1958 is 1958
3 do 1500 is 4500
4 do 1000 is 4000
31 do 100 is 3100
31 do 50 is 1550
62 do 25 is 1550
196 do 12 is 2352
2325 do 6 is 13950

2645 Prizes
4495 Blanks

7140 Tickets at \$5 is \$35700

This being a lottery formed by the Combination of 36 Nos. (to determine the fate of the 7140 tickets therein) the 36 numbers will be placed into the wheel on the day of drawing, and five will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d & 3d, drawn numbers will be entitled to the highest prize; and that having on it the 3d, 4th, and 5th drawn will be entitled to the next highest prize; that having on it the 2d, 4th and 5th will be entitled to the prize of \$1958; those having on them the 1st, 3d and 5th, the 1st, 4th and 5th, the 2d, 3d and 4th, and the 2d, 3d and 5th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1500; those having on them two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500; those having on them the 2d & 5th, and the 3d & 4th will each be entitled to a prize of \$250—those having on them any other two of the drawn numbers will each be entitled to a prize of \$125; and all those having on them any one of the drawn numbers will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 20 days after the drawing, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of this Lottery will take place on Thursday the 2d of April next,